

THE UKRAINIAN TREATY

THE TREATY with the Ukraine marks an epoch in the war, because it is the first peace compact to be concluded since the war began.

Whether or not this event has an important bearing on the future is quite beyond complete present determination.

But the treaty, especially if the Bolsheviks also conclude a treaty, will have a powerful bearing on the present. Russia will have more food than she needs, and some of this food will go into Germany. The withdrawal of all troops from the Ukrainian front will release men to be used against the Allies, and Germany will be enriched by the return of Germans who have been held prisoner and perhaps by the services of Russian prisoners who will prefer to remain in Germany.

On the other hand, the German regime will be threatened by the presence of and free intercourse with a people definitely committed to political ideals that are the antithesis of the Prussian system.

The dynamic power of democratic ideas may prove more destructive to the Hohenzollern dynasty than Russian armies could.

The condition may be conducive to the preservation of a future peace when that arrives. Republics are more reluctant to go to war than monarchies are. A Republic operated under the Russian working class ideal of politics and economics would be more averse to war than ordinary Republics are.

The Russian, under the new conditions, will have education, political opportunity and the advantages that modern civilization offers to those who make a brand new start.

Political institutions existing side by side are in competition. One type, the superior, must ultimately destroy the other and inferior types. Europe cannot remain half despotic and half Republican. It will have to be one thing or the other.

The best guess for the present is that Germany will be a Republic long before the Ukraine is once more a despotism.

Neither must we be too sure that the fighting power of Germany will be increased by the physical values she has obtained. There are moral values involved, which may be determinant. The Russian working class, refusing to fight, withdraws its soldiers to the comforts of civil life. The example will make a deep impression upon the minds of the working class of Germany.

It is not very difficult for a democratized army, into which have been drawn a nation, to turn its guns upon its autocratic leaders.

The army of an autocracy is held by moral considerations. When those change, the army is no longer the support of autocracy, but its destruction.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE SPEECH

THE PRESIDENT defines in that precise language of which he is the master the wide differences in the tone of the Herling speech and that of Czernin's speech.

Germany, by the voice of her minister, does not talk like a state anxious to end the war. Czernin does. The effect of the president's argument must be to bring the United States somewhat closer to Austria, and to take it somewhat further away from Germany.

Perhaps it will be possible, as Czernin suggested, for this government and the Austrian government, to interchange views. The effect of the peace with the Ukraine may be to dilute the Austrian will for peace. It is all a matter of food. If the Ukraine can supply considerably quantities of food stuffs the fighting spirit of the Teutonic powers will be revived.

With Russia's armies demobilized, there remains but the moral aspect of the Russian opposition; the mere question of whether a working class propaganda in Russia can so seriously affect the working class mind in Austria and Germany as to impair the military efficiency of those peoples.

The peace proposed by Germany is impossible. There can be no economic adjustments based on international adjustments, with territorial adjustments based on the competitive selfishness of individual governments.

The war must continue until the basis for an enduring peace is found, or until one side or the other collapses from exhaustion.

The forces of the Central powers are consolidating along the French front. Perhaps the key to the future will be discovered in the approaching drive, which Secretary Baker has predicted. If the Central powers make substantial gains in that drive, a long war will be predicated. If there are no gains, or but slight ones, the German will to fight must inevitably be decreased and peace be definitely nearer.

DETAILS OF PREPARATION

THE NUMBER of matters that must be considered by government in connection with war preparation are amazing. A single number of the official bulletin, issued by the Committee on Public Information, shows an agreement between Canada and the United States, by which the governments agree that farm labor may be sought in the United States by Canada, but skilled labor is not to be imported by one country from the other without the consent of the respective governments.

An order standardizing freight cars and their equipment, a little matter with respect to its appearance, but fraught with great possibilities in actual use. United States lands are opened up to exploration for polash. Fuel oil is placed under license, and its use is permitted, in spite of the rules that govern the use of coal. It is forbidden to shoot pigeons, that army carriers may be protected.

These are but a few of the matters that are considered from day to day, which show how dependent is war upon industry, and how one project is tied up with many others.

CALL FOR SHIP BUILDERS

THE GOVERNMENT needs men to work on ships. It will employ at least 386,000 men in this task. The pay will be good, the employment will be honorable and living conditions will be better than excellent.

The Four Minute men were out, last night, in the theatres of Bridgeport, where in a few minutes they were able to deliver the message of the government to thousands of men and women. The message was simple, direct and personal.

The government wants carpenters, mechanics, electricians, iron workers, plumbers and other craftsmen. For the present it wants the names and addresses of those who would be willing to receive the employment. Such men are requested to send their names to the War Bureau, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Bridgeport.

The War Department has informed the American fleet corporation that shipbuilding service will be regarded as the equivalent of military duty. The men who makes good in this employment will be too valuable to enter the draft.

Notify the government, to the address above given, if you are a man who can be trained for shipbuilding. Your notification will neither bind you to accept a government offer, nor bind the government to take you. It is merely informing the government, who you are, where you are, what you can do, and that you are willing to help.

The submarines are sinking ships faster than America is building them, but not nearly as fast as America soon will be building them.

The co-operation of all Americans to build a great fleet is urgently solicited as one of the chief duties of patriotism.

THE STATE OF MIND

AMERICANS KNOW what war is. They have counted the items one by one, and tallied the cost again and again. There is no occasion for declaring that the sinking of the Tuscania has put iron into the blood of the people. Such statements assume that the American people are not moved by reason, but by the spectacle of blood; it assumes that they expected to make war against the most powerful military nation in the world, without the loss of American life.

They had no such idea. They know that men will be lost. They expect losses, and are reconciled to the price that must be paid for Democracy.

The sinking of the Tuscania was received mostly in a statistical spirit. It proved the risk of the occupation. Well enough the people knew that transports will for the most part cross without being torpedoed, but they had little experience by which to measure the hazard of the torpedoed transport.

A hundred and fifty or so were lost out of some 2,500 souls, on board. This was less than 10 per cent. The fact gives confidence to men who are going. It indicates a nine to one chance for safety, even when the ship is submarined.

The Canadians have transported 500,000 men without submarine losses of any great magnitude. The Americans have lost less than 200, all told. The chance that a sailor will be killed while going to France, through the agency of a torpedo is less, enormously less, than the chance that any particular American baby born today will die before it is one year old.

Going to France is, comparatively speaking, a safe occupation.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW

WHEN SENATOR Chamberlain and Senator Hitchcock told the American people that Secretary Baker had made a preposterous statement, when he said how many men he expected to land in France, they simply didn't know.

A few hours later came the sinking of the Tuscania, a British ship, conveyed by British warships. Senators who figured on American tonnage alone, were figuring without the facts.

Senators don't know what the shipbuilding possibilities are as well as the men who are on the job.

But no lesson serves to warn an over zealous or partisan legislator. When Wood was in France and wounded, they complained because he was in America.

Trust the men who manage the war. They seem to be doing well.

GETTING A POWDER PLANT

THE GOVERNMENT has arranged with the Dupont Powder Co. through a subsidiary company, for the erection of a government powder plant at Nashville, Tenn. The company will build the plant, which will cost about \$40,000,000 and will receive a fee for its skill and services, which is expected not to be more than \$2,000,000. During six months the company will manufacture powder and get everything in running order before the government takes charge. For this service the company will receive about three and one-half cents a pound, with a bonus upon reductions in the cost of production.

This arrangement reflects the good spirit that exists between big business and the government, in supplying war materials.

Yet the patriotism represented in the transaction is considerably less than that of the man who offers his body for service at the front.

GOVERNMENT PLANNING MAIL SERVICE BY AIRSHIP

WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK TO RECEIVE FIRST CLASS MATTER FROM NEW SQUADRON OF FLYING MACHINES.

Washington, Feb. 12—Establishment of an aeroplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York during the coming summer was indicated today when the post office department called for bids on five aeroplanes for that service.

The service will begin with one round trip a day and later may be expanded. First class mail only will be carried at the outset of the service.

The specifications of the Post Office Department call for machines that have stood satisfactory test in the War Navy Department's service. The bids will be opened Feb. 21, and the aeroplanes are to be delivered not later than April 25 this year. Arrangements have been made with the War Department to release a sufficient number of motors to equip the machines.

"It is not the purpose of the Post Office Department to make this an experimental service," Postmaster General Burleson announced. "Its practicability is to be assured before the establishment of the route. Once established, it is to remain a permanent service."

TWO KILLED WHEN SHEET COLLAPSES

Amsterdam, N. Y., Feb. 12—Two men were killed and a number of others were injured here last night when a shed they were tearing down collapsed under the weight of snow on the roof and buried them in the ruins.

AUSTRIANS RENEW ATTACKS.

Rome, Feb. 12—The Austrians yesterday renewed their attacks on the northern front west of the Brenna river, but were held in check by the Italians. The Austrian columns were torn to pieces by the Italian artillery, and the attacks were stopped, says today's official report.

FINN REDS ARE SEEKING PEACE

Stockholm, Feb. 12—The Red guard of Finland, which has attempted to overthrow the government, is reported by the Dagbladet to have asked Gen. Mannerheim, leader of the White guard, which is supporting the government, to consider peace negotiations.

Refugees from Helsinki report that two of the Red guard leaders, M. Hapala, minister of the interior in the revolutionary cabinet, and M. Sirola, foreign minister, have been shot by the White guard.

LONDON COMMENDS WILSON'S SPEECH

London, Feb. 12—President Wilson's address is given the same prominence that all his utterances receive in the morning newspapers, but the text reached the newspapers too late for more than perfunctory comment on a few outstanding sentences.

The president's attitude toward the speech of Count von Hertling receives the attention, and in this the president is regarded as having gone to the heart of the matter.

In the address the Times sees an important refutation of "the Bolshevik illusion that Prussian militarism can be exercised by rhetoric" and commends the serene confidence with which President Wilson adheres to the belief that the war will not end without establishing the reign of right and justice.

YALE PROFESSOR GIVES POINTERS ON BURNING WOOD

Lockwood Tells Household-ers How Fuel Can be Used Economically.

CARE OF FURNACE FIRES EXPLAINED

Sprinkling of Any Kind of Coal on Wood Fire Will Keep Efficiency.

Hartford, Feb. 11—Economic and efficient methods of burning wood in a coal furnace are described in a brief series of directions which have been prepared by E. H. Lockwood, professor of mechanical engineering at Yale University, for the committee of fuel conservation, Connecticut State Council of Defense.

Professor Lockwood's "Directions for using wood in coal furnaces" follow:

The simplest way to use wood in a coal furnace and the most effective in producing heat is by using a combination of wood and coal. Any kind of wood can be used that will go into the fire pot—hard or soft, large or small—and will burn with good efficiency when surrounded with coal. Instead of shoveling on coal in the usual way, place blocks of wood on the fire to about the level of the first door, then add coal on the top which will fill the crevices between the wood, making a level bed with the coal on top. Any size of coal or coke can be used but the small sizes in bit between the cracks in the wood. Buckwheat coal can be burned successfully in this way and its low price will help to offset the higher price of wood, making an economical combination. From 25 to 50 per cent. of the coal can be saved by substitution of wood in this way.

Caution—When burning the small sizes of coal take care to avoid gas explosions by always leaving a flame burning on some part of the fire—in other words, do not cover the whole fire with fresh fuel at one time.

To Use Wood Only.

The best form of wood is short sticks eight to 12 inches long, preferably hard wood. The best method of firing is to keep the furnace full of blocks packed closely together with a moderate draft to give the desired amount of heat; as the wood burns more should be added in order to keep the deep bed of burning fuel which is best for economy. It is not necessary to buy new grades for burning wood although the primary fuel grade is not well adapted for wood. Banking a wood fire at night requires an extra supply of the largest blocks and special attention to closing the dampers tight. Experience will show the best way, but it can be done with success in most furnaces.

Wood in Fireplace.

Where a fireplace is available, wood can be used to good advantage as supplementary to a furnace or even to replace the furnace in fall and spring with decided economy. Few persons know that a wood fire can be kept burning night and day in a fireplace with very little attention and with small consumption of wood. Any kind of wood can be used provided it is dry and seasoned. The secret of fireplace management is a plentiful supply of ashes which should be kept at the level of the andirons. As the blocks burn an accumulation of glowing charcoal forms by falling into the ashes and this keeps on burning slowly and assists ignition of fresh wood placed on the andirons.

To bank a fire in the fireplace, cover the hot charcoal over with a thin layer of ashes and a fire so banked will keep for 10 or 12 hours and will give out some heat from the hot bricks all the time. A well managed fireplace will be found a great addition to the heating system in any residence.

LITHUANIA GIVES NOTICE THAT IT IS A FREE STATE

Berne, Feb. 12—The supreme national council of Lithuania in Switzerland, which is safeguarding the foreign interests of Lithuania, has sent to all belligerent and neutral nations having diplomatic representatives in Switzerland the text of a resolution adopted by the Vilna state council, proclaiming the re-establishment of the independent status of Lithuania with Vilna as the capital.

The council declares that despite all oppressions of the past, the Lithuanian people have preserved its nationality and strength, and now purposes to recognize the independence of Lithuania.

All the diplomatic representatives received a delegation from the council. The German minister promised to forward the communication to Berlin.

PRESIDENT ASKED TO HELP FARMERS

Washington, Feb. 9—President Wilson had before him today a memorial presented by 16 national farm organizations urging the appointment of an advisory commission of nine farmers to advise the government in framing more definite measures to speed up agriculture.

The memorial given to the president by a delegation of representatives of the organizations which called at the White House asked also for the furloughing of trained farm workers now in the army if the government regarded their services as more useful in agricultural production; that farm laborers be kept from class 1 of the draft; that provision be made for furnishing farmers with seed, fertilizer and short time loans for crop production; and finally that if a policy of price control be adopted, it be applied to what the farmers buy as well as what they sell.

The president said the petition would receive his most careful consideration.

PARIS UNMOVED BY UKRAINIANS' PACT FOR PEACE

Paris, Feb. 12—The peace treaty between the Central powers and Ukraine is not taken seriously in French official or semi-official circles, first because no one knows whether it will ever become effective, and second because, whether effective or not, the people of Ukraine have not been able under the present conditions to have their say.

The treaty, however, is regarded as very instructive as to what a German peace may mean.

"It is the beginning of an attempted realization of Middle Europe," says the Temps, referring to the article in which Ukraine is excluded from the advantages guaranteed by any one of the coalition of the central empires to another.

MODERN PEACE NEGOTIATION IS OF A NEW TYPE

Washington, Feb. 12—Actual peace negotiations of a new type and on a far greater scale than heretofore known are seen by old school diplomats in the recent series of addresses of spokesmen of the warring nations outlining terms.

Although President Wilson's latest address to Congress is regarded as a clear reiteration of America's determination to continue to fight until the military masters of Germany are ready to consider peace on the principle of justice, it was pointed out that negotiations on a vast scale really are going on.

These "extra-official negotiations," as they are called by diplomats, depart radically from the ancient and accepted practices of diplomacy. Instead of being conducted in the secrecy of round table conferences, which was the aim of the Central powers in the early stages of the war, the great issues are now expounded and critically analyzed in the light of publicity and the world's forum.

The President addressed Congress to clear up any confusion resulting from the recent speeches on peace terms by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austrian premier. In the address of Count von Hertling the President found no approach to peace, but only a proposal to end the war on German terms. The Austrian premier, however, the President said, seemed to see the fundamental elements of peace, with clear vision and probably would have gone farther had it not been for Austria's dependence on Germany.

PROF. KLEIN OF LEHIGH IS DEAD

New Haven, Feb. 12—Word came to relatives here last night of the death in Bethlehem, Pa., of Prof. Joseph Klein, dean of Lehigh university, of heart trouble.

Prof. Klein long lived here and for a time taught in the Sheffield scientific school at Yale. His wife, who survives, was Miss Ada Warner of Thompson, Conn. Two sisters and one brother live here and two brothers in Thompson, and two children are in Bethlehem.

TUSCANIA SAVED LIST INCREASED

Washington, Feb. 12—Additional names of American soldiers rescued from the Tuscania, which will cut down materially the list of 340 still unaccounted for, were expected today by the war department.

Officials were still trying to decipher several names received by cable in garbled form yesterday, and expressed confidence that the names of about 200 more survivors would come in.

Eleven names were reported yesterday but one of them, John M. Shortell of De Sota, Mo., had appeared on the list of saved previously cabled.

"Baby Doll" Cases Before Next Court

Tuesday, Feb. 12
Assistant Clerk F. W. Tracy of the Superior Court will draw the jury tomorrow morning for service in the criminal term of the court which commences next Tuesday. Judge John P. Kellogg of Vassalboro will preside. There are several murder cases continued from previous terms of the court to be tried, and several new cases arising since the December term, including the cases against William Thomas and Jacob Hunkins, charged with murder of Norris Panich in the famous raid upon the Key-stone club Jan. 6 last. Neither of the latter have been indicted and it is probable a grand jury will be called early in the term to pass upon the evidence in these cases.

BAVARIA ENVIES BERLIN'S TASK

Amsterdam, Jan. 16—(By mail)—Jealousy of Berlin's possession of a British tank, Bavaria is demanding that Munich must have a tank like the one now on exhibition in the Prussian capital. To this demand the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich adds: "We want one in good condition, too, because the people of Munich will not be satisfied unless they can see the wheels go round."

LIMIT RIVERS AND HARBOURS OUTLAY

Washington, Feb. 12—The House Rivers and Harbors committee decided yesterday not to increase the appropriation bill any new projects except those for prosecution of the war.

MADERO CAPTAIN EXECUTED

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 12—Reports received here today were that Lazaro Gutierrez de Lara of Los Angeles, who was a captain under Madero, had been executed at Altar, Sonora, by order of Gen. Elias Calles.

ENROLLMENT OF SHIPYARD HELP WILL BE PUSHED

Cards for Volunteers Will Be Distributed Within a Few Days.

SECRETARY BAKER AIDS IN CAMPAIGN

Says Our Forces Abroad Will Depend Entirely on Ships Available.

Hartford, Feb. 11—Because of delay in securing enrollment cards for the United States Public Service Reserve from Washington, Leo A. Korper, state director for Connecticut for this work, has ordered an adequate supply of these cards from a Hartford printing concern and they will be ready within a few days to send out to War Bureaus and Town Committees of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, with which Mr. Korper is co-operating in this enrollment.

Two cards are essential for the enrollment of shipyard volunteers. One is the enrollment card of the United States Public Service Reserve which is an official branch of the United States Department of Labor. On this card are recorded answers to numerous questions concerning the man enrolled, his citizenship, present employer and special ability in various trades.

The second essential card is a franked postal card addressed to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipyard Reserve, at Washington, D. C., which the shipyard volunteer signs and mails. This card is a matter of government business and no postage is required for mailing it. On this card the man enrolling for service in the shipyards signs the following statement to Mr. Hurley: "Appreciating the Nation's imperative need for skilled workmen to build merchant ships with which to overcome the submarine menace, I request to be enrolled as a member of the United States shipyard volunteers of the Public Service Reserve. I realize that the world war will be won or lost in the American shipyards. Every rivet driven is a blow at the kaiser. Every ship turned out brings America nearer to victory."

"I understand that if I am asked to enter shipyard employment my compensation shall be at the rate of wages prevailing in such yards."

Upon receipt of this card Mr. Hurley sends to the individual who is enrolled a Public Service button and a formal certificate of enrollment. The officials at Washington were able to supply immediately only about one-tenth of the number of cards needed in Connecticut. Consequently Mr. Korper has gone ahead and had them printed in Hartford. It is expected that they will be in the hands of all Connecticut State Council of Defense War Bureaus and Town Committees throughout the state before February 16.

"The number of men we can place and maintain in France will depend upon the number of ships available for their transport and supplies." This statement is made by Secretary of War William D. Baker in a telegram to Mr. Korper.

ASK LIBRARIES TO HELP STATE W. S. S. SALES

Hartford, Feb. 12—The libraries of Connecticut have been called upon by Howell Cheney, state director of the War Savings campaign, to aid in putting before the public the message of the nation-wide thrift movement, so that every person in Connecticut may realize how important it is that he should loan his dollars and their ability to buy goods and services to his government for war purposes through the instrumentality of the Thrift and War Savings stamps.

The state director has sent leaflets and posters to all libraries with the suggestion that they be placed on a War Savings bulletin board in the libraries. Each librarian has been asked to post the names of the local War Savings committee members, and that so far as possible the names of war savings societies and their members be posted. It also has been suggested that a shelf of leaflets and books on this campaign be made easily accessible to library patrons, and that libraries and their employees constitute themselves a bureau of information upon Thrift and War Savings subjects. It is also suggested that newspaper clippings on this campaign be posted, and that special articles on the subject in current magazines be listed and posted.

COMMISSION ON PAPER INCREASED

Washington, Feb. 9—Increase in the commission margins allowed wholesale sale paper dealers in the agreement made last March with the federal trade commission was asked today by the National Paper Trade Association in the price fixing hearing devoted to the jobbers' part in the trade.

George Olmsted of Chicago, president of the association, said the paper merchants were willing to continue handling newspaper print paper in carload lots at the former margin of 5 per cent., which on the basis of the present three cent price would make the price \$3.15 per 100 pounds for roll paper and \$2.65 for sheets. The association asked, however, that the 12 1-2 per cent. margin for less than carload lots but more than one ton should be increased to 15 per cent., which would make the price \$3.40 for rolls and \$2.90 for sheets. In less than one ton lots the association wanted a 25 per cent. commission instead of 20 per cent. the prices to be \$3.75 and \$4.25. In fixing prices the committee was asked to establish re-sale prices in dollars and cents rather than a percentage to be added to the merchants' base cost.